

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1850.

Senate.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair laid before the body a communication from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence between the United States authorities and the Sublime Porte, in relation to the Hungarian exiles; also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the measures adopted to prevent frauds upon the revenue since the passage of the tariff of 1846; also, a communication from the State Department, in response to a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the trade in guano with Peru: all of which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution providing for the distribution of the annals of Congress, and a joint resolution appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of the portraits (now in the library) of the first five Presidents of the United States, were reported and passed.

The resolution providing for an evening session of the Senate was modified by rescinding that part of it which requires the evening session to be devoted exclusively to the consideration of executive business.

The bill making appropriations for light-houses, &c., and the bill for the settlement of the private land claims growing out of the De Bastrop grant, which were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on yesterday, were read a third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department for the year ending June 30, 1851, was taken up, amended, and then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Gwin called up the bill for the examination and settlement of private land claims in California, and the bill was under consideration when the hour arrived for recess.

YENIEN SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to private land claims in California, and, after some remarks by Mr. Benton, the bill, on motion by Mr. Hunter, was laid on the table.

The bill from the House making appropriations for fortifications was passed without amendment.

Mr. Dickinson called up the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Rusk moved to amend it by providing for a semi-monthly mail from San Francisco to Panama.

After some debate, the bill was postponed; and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at a late hour adjourned.

Whig Convention.

The language of the last Albany State Register (the Filmore journal) shows that there is some trouble in the whig wigwam. We have family jars in our own ranks; but the whigs have their like manner. The democrats were divided between Old Hunkers and Barnburners.

The late democratic convention at Syracuse has contributed a good deal to heal the feud between them. But the whig convention which assembled on Thursday was divided between the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Seward. Mr. Cornwall was appointed temporary chairman to the convention by a vote of 69 over Haskbrouck. (41.) As far as we are advised, Mr. Seward's friends are in the majority. We may therefore look out for some bitter resolutions, which may be calculated to protest against the late adjustment by Congress, and to elevate the high-conscience doctrine over the injunctions of the constitution:

Mr. LOWIE in MOMENT SQUARED.—Several thousand persons assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last to hear the joint discussion between Messrs. Lowe and Clarke, the respective gubernatorial candidates. The mayor of the city presided, and introduced the Hon. E. L. Lowe to the assembled multitude.

The appearance of our gallant standard-bearer was the signal for a tremendous outburst of his friends. The shout of the stars and stripes from Federal Hall was echoed back by his followers. The cheering was loud and long, and the air was filled with the enthusiastic response of the thousands of the unassuming "iron-grip" of Old Town and Fell's Point. In fact, from the moment of his appearance, the whig democracy blended enthusiastically with the responsive cry of the thousands of the unassuming "iron-grip" of Old Town and Fell's Point. In fact, from the moment of his appearance, the whig democracy blended enthusiastically with the responsive cry of the thousands of the unassuming "iron-grip" of Old Town and Fell's Point.

We have not time to give a sketch of Mr. Lowe's stirring and eloquent remarks, or the convincing power which he added to his opponent's anti-reform course by his lucid facts.

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Clarke branched off into a long dissertation upon the tariff, and national affairs generally. For a long time, he endeavored to make his audience forget the fact that he was a gubernatorial nominee; but he was strangely out of place. His frequent inquiries as to whether his hour had expired, from those around him, indicated that he was merely speaking against time. He delivered an eulogium upon Governor Pratt as one of the best men in the State.

Mr. Lowe's response was an eloquent vindication of his public acts, contrasted with those of his opponent. He alluded to the failure of his opponent to disprove an assertion of his, that the late Governor had been a traitor to the Union. He then proceeded to show that the late Governor had been a traitor to the Union. He then proceeded to show that the late Governor had been a traitor to the Union.

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The Public Printing.—The President.

The editor of this paper finds himself a more prominent object of notice in the public prints than is altogether agreeable to his own taste. But it is perhaps impossible to prevent it, in consequence of the particular position which, from peculiar circumstances at this time, he happens to occupy before Congress. His opponents think themselves entitled to abuse him, and he has friends whose sympathy and support he is proud to possess. Among the variety of articles with which his name has been more recently associated is the following extract from that admirable paper, the Boston Post, which he lays before his readers because it gives him an opportunity of noticing a statement that has gone forth without his consent concerning the Union office:

(Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

"WASHINGTON, September 26, 1850.

"The labors of this remarkable Congress are fast drawing to a close. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill might have been got through with; but there being a disposition to raise Mr. Ritchie, who is raised by Congress for the public printing, an opportunity was given to him to appear on some of the bills of relief to be extended to the veterans of the war. Mr. Ritchie has rendered good service during a most trying period of our history; and there is scarcely a member seriously attached to the constitution and the Union who does not feel that he owes him a debt of gratitude which he will cheerfully discharge whenever an opportunity shall be afforded him to do so by his vote. Some few ultras who will never pardon Mr. Ritchie's patriotism may oppose him.

There are not enough of them to do him injustice; or even to prevent others from meeting out justice to him. Mr. Ritchie's case will be attended to. What disposition shall be made of the Union newspaper, who was requested, by Col. A. Mitchell, well known as Gen. Taylor's marshal of the Territory, by a handsome majority. Col. M. was nominated by a meeting composed of protesting abolitionists, and did not, by default. The truth, no doubt, is, that both parties did their best, and one got badly beaten.—*Albany Argus.*"

Now, we claim no merit for the course we have pursued at any period of a long life. The path of duty has been honestly taken and boldly trodden, as became the citizen of a great republic. But we are free to say, it is with great reluctance that we have had occasion to appeal to the justice, and Mr. Hale will excuse us for repeating the "magnanimity" of Congress to grant us the relief that has imposed upon us, has been faithfully and conscientiously carried into execution. Upon the disposition of the "Union" office, we shall be prepared in a few days to lay the facts before the public. Meantime, we may be permitted to say that, ready as we may be to remain at the post which we have occupied for more than forty-six years—willing as we are to discharge all the duties which may attach to us as a politician, a citizen, and a man—yet we are more willing to retire to the shades of private life.

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The Senate has passed a bill making temporary provision for the discovery and working of the gold mines, and preserving order in the gold-mine district of California.

It provides for the appointment of gold-mine agents for different localities, and also as general superintendents of gold mines; authorizes these agents to grant permits to American citizens, and to Europeans declaring their intentions to become such, to work particular spots in the placers or mines, each permit for a place being for 30 feet square, and for a mine 210 feet square—no individual or company to have more than one permit at a time. Double permits are granted to the discoverers of new placers or mines, with pre-emptive rights for 30 days.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—THEATRE: BATHED.—Despatches from Washington to the New York Tribune, dated Wednesday, Sept. 26, say:

"The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Mr. Greeley, collector of Boston, and Mr. Kane, collector of Baltimore; also all the nominations of collectors in Maine except Mr. H. H. Canning, who was rejected, the others being Mr. Brown at Bath, and Gunnison, surveyor at Eastport. The register and receiver at Dubuque, and Mr. Babcock, Indian agent at Burlington, have also been confirmed. Mr. Harrison Reed, register at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Elisha Star, postmaster at Milwaukee, have been rejected."

"Nothing has yet been done with regard to Mr. Maxwell, the collector of New York; but it is now understood that his nomination will be confirmed."

"All treaties have been ratified, except that made with the Minnesota Indians, which is postponed. Among the treaties ratified are those with the governments of San Salvador, El Salvador, and Honduras."

"Mr. Dunn, the postmaster of Portland, was not confirmed, but the Senate ran through a batch of one hundred and fifty appointments in the course of last evening's session."

MINNESOTA DEMOCRAT.—After a spirited contest for delegates to Congress in this Territory, Henry H. Sibley, the present delegate, has come out ahead, beating Col. A. Mitchell—well known as Gen. Taylor's marshal of the Territory—by a handsome majority. Col. M. was nominated by a meeting composed of protesting abolitionists, and did not, by default. The truth, no doubt, is, that both parties did their best, and one got badly beaten.—*Albany Argus.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House of Representatives is also democratic—12 democrats to 5 whigs and 1 free-soiler. So says a correspondent. The House of Representatives is also democratic—12 democrats to 5 whigs and 1 free-soiler. So says a correspondent.

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